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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for substeation with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Dewey Arch.

The angry wave of feeling that has swept over a large portion of the public will wash away nothing of the war that is vital and enduring, and after it has subsided everything of that nature will be visible again to all eyes. But it is well to hold something up for view now.

We are amuzed at the suggestion that the name of DEWEY should not appear upon the arch erected for his welcome to this city, and that it should be known as the "Navy Arch." The names of the committee who made this decision should be posted somewhere in imperishable brass.

Of course the arch will be in memory of the Navy, but popularly it will be known always as the Dewey Arch, and highest on | the roll of naval heroes inscribed upon it will be the name of Gronge Dewry, the victor of Manila and the maker of new boundaries for the United States.

At the Beginning of the New Century.

Senator Jones, the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, which adjourned its meeting at Chicago on Tuesday, need not have gone to the pains to explain that his committee had no power to dictate the policy of the party and could occupy itself only with the arrangement of routine matters concerning the National Convention, for that is obvious. Only the National Convention itself, representative of the whole party, can declare the Democratic policy for the next campaign. In assuming that that policy will be the policy of the Chicago platform, with Mr. BBTAN as its logical candidate, the Committee, however, has proceeded on a knowledge of existing Democratic sentiment, which, moreover, is no secret to anybody.

Besides expressing that belief, Senator JONES speaks with knowledge also when he says that the present political strategy of the party engineers is to try to kick up a hubbub over "trusts and 'imperialism." This is to be done in the hope of placating the gold sentiment of the Democracy, or diverting it from opposition to the reaffirmed Chicago platform by raising a false issue where 16 to 1 is not popular. That is, the scheme of the Democratic

managers is to work up a humbug campaign, which shall vary in the character of the issues pushed into prominence according to varying local conditions, or 16 to 1 in red-hot Democratic centres and "trusts and 'imperialism'" where the gold sentiment prevails. That trick of avoidance has been played at the State elections since 1896; in New York, for instance, in 1898, and in Maryland this year. neither was there any declaration against the Chicago platform, for it could not have been made, but the subject was ignored. So impossible in the Presidential campaign of on the subject. next year, with BRYAN again the candidate of the Democracy, nominated on the reaffirmed Chicago platform. Thus, the silver and gold issue will be made squarely and no political tomfoolery can conceal it from it would be inanimate.

Now, as to trusts, the mere reaffirmation of the Chicago platform will of itself bring them forward as a subordinate issue; but inasmuch as the Democrats will not go further than the Republicans in demanding protection against their real or fancied abuses, neither party will have any monopoly of that issue and neither will be more sincere than the other. Nor will practicable legislation on the subject be more likely to come from the one than from the other. The trusts are combinations of capital and enterprise made in pursuance of an frresistible modern tendency which is no more Republican than it is Democratic, and in them men of both parties and all parties are joined as controlling factors. No reasonable political issue, therefore, can possibly be made out of them. The talk of it is only cheap political clap-trap. Every lawyer knows how impracticable, how mis-

national legislation against them. Unexampled prosperity prevails throughout the United States, with the promise of its long continuance bright beyond precedent, and the Democrats will only excite derision by undertaking to hide from the people facts and conditions which are plainly before the eyes of every man, and to bury from their consciousness blessings participated in by all of them after a long period of distress and discouragement. "Imperialism" is a humbug; everybody knows there is no such thing, that it is a word coined for the purpose of inducing the American people to throw away the rich gain won in | quired declaration shall be refused admission. war, with which they are to start out on a twentieth century. A campaign against universal instinct of human nature.

The Democratic party in 1896 had at least the respectability of making a fight | manifestly poor and needy are to be adsquarely and honestly in defence of openly | mitted at once, as is right and proper, a and boldly avowed principles, ruinous and stringent standard is set up and a heavy dishonorable though they were. It did not try to evade them or conceal them, but stood cause of that headlong, desperate courage in a bad cause it was able to increase the | read the rule, it contemplates the exnumber of its votes by a million over the number cast for GROVER CLEVELAND four years before. Next year it will profess the | Thus, a person who could afford to pay same principles and nominate again the candidate who represented them in 1896, and it will again have to stand by them boldly or it will fall into utter contempt. They constitute now its sole under this regulation. The exclusion of animating force. It is the radical such patients is a piece of folly, depriving party, and except as such it will have the deserving poor of needed assistance and plain, being expressed exactly in the no excuse for being. It must, perforce, ap- and lessening the income of the dispen- word itself. It means not knowing. The peal to discontent, but next year, unfor- saries, which are aided even by the small tunately for it, it will have to make the appeal at a time when the American people will have more reason for contentment, for | for drugs. pride and for hope of the future, than ever before in their history -at the beginning of a new century in which their power in the world, their wealth and the dignity of their

the Democratic party to strain itself in an attempt to put brakes on the destiny and progress of America. Even 16 to 1 will be a more hopeful issue.

Political humbug will be at a discount as the new century comes rolling in, with all its possibilities of glory and dominion for the American people. It will be the second century of the Republic, the second century of the most marvellous growth and development of a nation in all the history of mankind; and in it - dawning light the American people will discern the dominating influence in the trade, commerce and political moulding of the world which it is to bring them. It will not be a propitious occasion for making a scarecrow of "imperialism."

The Doubt About the Gold Standard. We find in the report of the speech made

by the Hon. THOMAS B. REED, at the Chamber of Commerce dinner, last Monday evening, this passage: "The States of the Middle West will be as eager as

the nation can efface." Does Mr. REED regard as expressed in

doubtful terms the following proclamation of the gold standard, made by Congress in 1873? If he does, we should like to see how he would draft a less doubtful one: "That the gold coins of the United States shall be

a one-dollar piece, which, at the standard weight of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains, shall be the unit of value, a quarter eagle or two-and-a-half-dollar piece; a half-eagle or five-dollar piece; an eagle or ten-dollar piece ; and a double eagle or twenty-dollar This enactment has never been repealed.

and no one but the nation, acting through Congress and the President, can efface it. It same effect would not add to its validity.

What Mr. REED and theother doubters of the safety of the present gold standard probably have in view is not new legislation establishing the gold standard, but legislation safeguarding the continuance obligations of the Government are exwidely diffused fear that some future adminlaw of 1873, but only by repealing the laws under which the dollars circulate. They are nowhere declared to be units of value or standards of value. They were called them from the trade dollars and the name has stuck to them, but that does not make them standards. Nor would making payments in them by the Government overthrow the gold standard. It would merely amount to a suspension of gold payments. which no law can prevent, and which would have no other effect than to put a small premium on gold when it was

wanted for export. If, too, the standard silver dollars are to be discarded as a medium of payment by the Government, what is to be done with them? The nation is pledged to receive them in payment of all public dues, and as their disuse by the Government in making its payments would end in sweeping them into the Treasury to the exclusion of rent national expenses would have to be obtained by borrowing. Are Mr. KEED and those who agree with him prepared contemptible an evasion, however, will be for this result? Let us hear from them

The New Dispensary Law.

The new Dispensary law, enacted by the Legislature of 1899, went into effect on the 1st of October. It has made some importpeople. Moreover, it will give life to ant changes in the management of medical from a Presbyterian and the second is from the Democratic campaign, which without and surgical dispensaries in this State | the Rev. Dr. CROWE, a Universalist minwhich as yet are not generally understood | later of this town.

The main feature of the new statute is licensed so to do by the State Board of regulations and alter and amend the same, in accordance with which all dispensaries shall furnish and applicants obtain medical or surgical relief, advice or treatment, medicine or apparatus."

Acting under the authority thus conferred, the State Board of Charities has recently promulgated a set of rules and regulations which will have wide-reaching effects if literally carried out.

Each dispensary is required to have an officer known as a registrar to supervise chievous would be any attempt at drastic the dispensary, according to rules which son of an English Baptist minister, began are stated thus:

> "(a) All emergency cases shall be admitted and receive prompt treatment and care. (b) Every applicant who is, in the opinion of the registrar, after examination and personal inquiry, poor and needy, shall be admitted. (c) Every applicant in regard to whose ability to pay for medical or sur-gical relief, advice or treatment, medicine or apparatus, or either, in schole or the registrar is in doubt, shall mifted to a first treatment on signing the admission card, but the registrar shall forthwith cause an investigation of his financial condition to be made, and the results of such investigation shall be filed among the permanent records of the dispensary.
>
> (d) Every applicant who declines to sign the re-

The admission card mentioned in these new and greater career of progress in the rules provides for a statement thereon of the name and address of the applicant, and imperialism, therefore, would be against a the amount of his or her income and expenditure for rent.

While emergency cases and patients burden imposed upon the managers of the clusion of any one who is able to pay for treatment or medicines in whole or in part. something for the medicine prescribed, but | tivity by his vigor, why complain? who was unable to pay for the medical advice resulting in the prescription, would be debarred from admission to a dispensary contributions which can be made in this manner toward defraying the expenditure

that the registrar must cause an investiga- start out with such a dogmatic assumption. tion to be made into these doubtful cases, at the expense of the dispensary. Instead citizenship will be carried to an eminence of insisting that a person who desires treat- know the undemonstrable; they must beyond that of any other State of civiliza- ment in a dispensary shall, at his own assume, and that is the dogma upon which tion. Denunciation of "imperialism" then instance, where his right to admission is all theology rests. will be especially farcical. It will be a bad | questionable, produce proofs to the officers | Dr. Chowe resents the term, yet he could |

year for the prophets of evil; a bad year for of the institution that he is a proper sub- | not be a Christian preacher without being to | DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA. ject for treatment there, the State Board of Charities compels the managers to find out whether applicants of doubtinl character are really deserving or not. The report of the special committee of the board which prepared the rules shows that this interpretation of the third rule is correct. The committee says:

> "In order to render this investigation, which must be attended with some expense, as little embarrassing as possible to the dispensaries, they are allowed to en p'oy their own officers or any reliable agency, but the results of the investigation must be made in writing and filed in the dispensary. In fare, there investigations may be made by their respective charity organization so letter." However the inquiries are made, it is certain that the dispensaries will have to

pay for the work. Instead of compelling doubtful applicants for admission in this ; way, it would be much wiser to authorize them to exclude all persons not manifestly entitled to treatment who could not themselves bring to the registrar satisfactory evidence that they belonged within the Atlantic scaboard to proclaim the gold standard. tory evidence that they belonged within not in doubtful terms, but in words which no one but the category of persons for whose benefit dispensaries are established.

The rules and regulations of the State Board of Charities under the new Dispensary law are not characterized by that sagacity which we should have expected in the work of a committee which included among its members Dr. STEPHEN SMITH and former Attorney-General ROSENDALE. Some substantial amendments to those rules are obviously in order.

A New Craze-the Horse.

The great auctions of trotting horses under way in this city show the strength and breadth of interest in their cultivais the law of the land, and a new law to the tion. Years ago trotters swarmed in the streets of New York, on their way to the speeding ground south or north of the Harlem River. They disappeared when the few soft roadways within reach became crowded with city traffic and paved, but the Speedway is bringing them back. Now we see the of gold payments by the Government. At lean and delicate vehicles again, known present, the 500,000,000 silver dollars in as road wagons, all the way down the existence are full legal tender. They are Fifth avenue, and queer-looking things included in the term "coin" in which the they are with their small, bulging-tired wheels and curving axles. The city pressly payable, and there is a more or less | pavements being asphalt are so smooth that it is comfortable to jog over them; istration may pay them out instead of gold and, best of all, there is Speedway coin to the nation's creditors. This can be | Park, alonger, broader, better and more prevented, however, not by rednacting the exclusive driveway than the trotters ever had before.

Instead of a few old "horsemen" sitting on the plazza of Judge SMITH's or SIB-BERNS's, thousands upon thousands of 'standard" dollars at first to distinguish | pedestrians go fine afternoons to Speedway Park, to see the driving sharps brush by in greater numbers and with faster

flyers than were ever known to the past. The bicycle craze put the horse into the background, and the automobile craze is utter extinction. Yet we have to-day a trotting fever to a degree that promises an the beginning of a trotting craze, and the of all his Democratic opponents. benefits of it will flow in countless channels throughout the town.

This being the case, it is proper to call attention to the need in Speedway Park of a large and commodious roadhouse, a hotel for the refreshment of man and for the rest of his beast, perfect and adequate in all its appointments. The ground for it other money, the means for meeting cur- is ready, and now is the time to prepare for building it so that the house may be ready in the spring. Meanwhile, more and more lovers of the light harness horse are coming to town to live and enjoy themselves as they can nowhere else in the land.

A Presbyterian and a Universalist.

We print two letters elsewhere on this page which call for comment. The first is

the provision that no dispensary shall here. Mr. Morgan of London to be the successor after enter upon the execution or continue of the late Dr. John Hall as the pastor of the prosecution of its purpose unless first the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church is In justification of his assumption the writer refers to a report that Mr. Moony has sent out more than a thousand letters to induce the call of the London preacher. following a plan he pursued successfully in "engineering the call of Dr. CHAPMAN to the Fourth" Presbyterian Church of New York

Now, Mr. MOBGAN and Dr. CHAPMAN are classed by our correspondent with Mr. Moody as evang lists, or preachers whose mission it is to provoke and produce revivals the work of the institution. This officer is by more or less special and sensational to pass upon applications for admission to religious methods. Mr. Morean, who is the his m'nisterial career as an evangelist. In character and methods he is the very reverse of the late Dr. HALL, whose preaching was quiet and whose deportment was strictly clerical. Mr. Mongan is represented to be more of the rough-and-ready evangelist of the Moody sort-a man for special service in revivals of the old type rather than adapted to the pastorate of a so id and conservative Fifth avenue church. This Presbyterian, moreover, is convinced that Brother Moody is following persistently a p'an for transforming New York Presbyteriantsm and giving it a Northfield str pe, Northfield being the place where the evangelist has established his school of

This is very striking news. Fifth Avenue Presbyterianism turned into red-hot evangelism would be a startling novelty: but, apparently, Brother Moody thinks the transformation can be made. A flery religious revival in Dr. Hall's old, conservative and coldly respectable church would be remarkable at this time of cooling and declining dispensary in respect to the third class of faith. But it would vitalize the old bones up manfully and fought for them; and be- cases, comprising patients in regard to wonderfully, and therefore why should whom the registrar is in doubt. As we our correspondent dread it? for what Presbyterianism in New York, and more especially in Fifth avenue, seems most to need now is a waking up, and if Mr. Morgan can succeed in alarming it into nervous ac-

The second letter, from the Rev. Dr CROWE, the pastor of the Universalist Church of the Eternal Hope, seems to think that we misapprehend the true meaning of agnostic, but the meaning is clear agnostic does not deny; he simply says I do not believe because I do not know. All men who believe without this knowledge must, in the nature of things, depend on Still more remarkable is the requirement | authority, which is dogma. Unless men they have no supernatural basis upon which to found their faith. They cannot

some extent a dogmatist. He must have something to begin with as to which human knowledge derived from experience is impossible, and it must be imparted from Gon positively. Without it he cannot even preach that there is a God, a personal Being; he may preach ethics, the morals of Christianity, but morals are not religion; as the word indicates, etymologically, they are human-human customs, conventions.

Gulliver and the Lilliputians.

By general consent JOHN TYLER MORGAN is the most conspicuous Democrat in the Senate as George Frisbre Hoar is the most conspicuous Republican. They entered that body on the same day, March 5, 1877. Massachuse to will continue to send Mr. Hoan to the Senate as long as he lives them to ascertain the true character of or until he wishes to retire from public life. Some eight candidates, most of them unknown to the world beyond Alabama, are striving to succeed Mr. MORGAN, whose term ends in 1901.

Mr. MORGAN has been attending to the business of the Nation for twenty-two years. Some more severely local politicians have a good hold on the machine. Then a lot of green aspirants are jealous of the veteran. Are they to be overshadowed forever by his greatness, his "towering preëminence" as LYMAN TRUMBULL said of CHARLES SUMNER'S place in the Senate?

The only real charge against Mr. Mon-GAN, the best handle, poor as it is, that his competitors have, is that he is not a blind and abject worshipper of BRYAN. Governor JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON, a candidate for the Senatorship, dwells much on Mr. Moroan's "defection." In the opening speech of the campaign Governor Johnston said :

"If my friend had maintained his allegiance to the peerless leader of Democracy, and if he had kept in close touch with the Democracy of Alabama, I would not have been a candidate for the Benate; but the Senator was willing to surrender Bayas to the gold bugs."

"I am ready and willing," said Mr. Mongan in denial, "to surrender Bryan or any other leader to the will of the party." The really possessed Bryanites will not surrender BRYAN on any account. Mr. Mos-GAN was a silver man when Mr. BEYAN was in knickerbockers, but now he is accused of surrendering to the goldbugs.

Mr. Mongan's expansion views and his demonstration of the necessity of expansion to the agricultural and commercial future of the South have produced a great impression there. The men who are trying to supplant him are using against him the far-sighted and patriotic opinions which are true to the old Democratic faith and for the lasting material advantage of Alabama. His Democracy is of the kind that lived long before BRYAN began to play the part of leading political juvenile and that will live long after BRYAN has ceased to spout fustian. But in a party led by a BRYAN, medicerity and humbug come to the front. developing with predictions of the horse's otherwise there would be no opposition to the return of a man whose talents, acquirements and services honor him and attack of unexampled severity. We feel | his State and immeasurably exceed those

Justice for All.

It is respectfully submitted to the Hon. JOHN D. LONG and his brothers in office that the excuse put forward for the failure to call Rear Admiral SCHLEY before a court of inquiry, namely, that the public, being familiar with the record, nothing can be added to it, is not valid.

The record as to SCHLEY is before the public; but the trouble is that it is clouded by inconsistent acts done by the Navy Department. It is for the Navy Department to clear away the cloud.

First, because it has led to a scandalous attack upon Mr. Long, a member of the Cabinet, for personal malice in the use of his authority, for "fabrication" of charges and for misrepresentation.

Secondly, because it serves to keep alive, passionate and abusive, a popular delusion on the results of conduct and the laws of life, I that SCHLEY, whose part at Santiago was The letter of the Presbyterian draws the | nothing of the Commander of the fleet, but | charge that they are blind guides. striking inference that the call of the Rev. | who merely usurped the function of Capt. | FRANCIS H. COOK as Captain of the Brooklyn, should wear the laurels due for winning the battle of Santiago, instead of the consequence of the activity of Mr. | WILLIAM T. SAMPSON, an able commander Charities. The board is to "make rules and Moody, the famous evangelist, and that in and an honest man, under whose eyes it he has "further and ulterior designs." | and orders the battle was actually fought and won.

And, thirdly, because the United States Navy, of which great body Mr. Long is the official head and guardian, is entitled to be

led an d represented by men without stain Mr. Long may have his own reasons for desiring to treat with special lenity an officer who hides the brand of dishonor under the technical plea that his superior officers, after inviting him to clear himself. have not brought him to prosecution. But the Navy demands justice, all the same, with an inextinguishable right to have it.

The Democratic scheme to hold the next National Democratic Convention at some other city than Chicago, so that the platform shall not have attached to it the odium of being the Chicago platform," wont work. The public knows the animal too well to be deceived by a change of brand.

City Taxation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am widow dependent on a very moderate income, derived principally from the rent of two houses situated in the city of New York. The taxes on these two houses have for the last fourteer or fifteen years, varied between the sums of \$1,150 and \$1,180, those for the year 1898 be ing \$1,140. What is my amazement and hor-

ing \$1,140. What is my amazement and horror at receiving vesterday an account from my hankers, in which they tell me they have just paid the sum of \$2,050 for the taxes of 1899 on these same two houses, whose combined rent only amounts to \$8,000, so that the taxes amount to a quarter or 25 per cent. of the whole rent!

On inquiring the cause of this tremendous increase. I see informed that it is owing to the rule of Mr. Croker and of Tammany Hall in New York, and what I wish to know now through your columns, as I am at present abroat, is, whether the citizens of New York intend to sit quietly down under such an iniquitous rule, and allow themselves to be robbed in this wholesale fashion? This question seems to me to enter into what the inte Mr. Gladstone would call the sphere of "practical polities." Is there no re ress?

A New York Real Estate Owner.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The arch was crected in honor of Dewey-he deserved -and no matter what quondam friends are pleased to term the proposed one, and whether Dewey's name is on it or not, if ever erected. the fact will remain, as THE SUN says, that to the American public Admiral Dewey is what he was and always will be, and should be the embodiment of a day most glorious in American history, the day of Manila."

CHARLES H. SCHOTT. 1622 New Yonk Av., Brooklyn.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN- Nr. Anent our pext holiday, it occurred to me that there must be in thi great city a very large number of bachelors who have no home to go to for their Thanksgiving din-

Can you suggest some real quiet country inn, not distant from the city, where comfort and cheer can be obtained to pass what otherwise might be a dull boliday?

The campaign in Natal approaches a climax by the Boer occupation of the railway and the hills behind Estcourt, and the destruction of the railway bridge over the Mooi River. Esteourt itself with the British force under Gen Hildyard holding it is, for the moment, isolated, and, both retreat and advance being obstructed. is likely to remain so until the main column

under Gen. Clery moves to its relief. On the west, the Kimberley relief column has left the Orange River and on Monday was at Witteputs, half way to Belmont. At this latter place a cavalry patrol found the Boers in occupation of the surrounding hills, on which they had planted their artillery, evidently with the expectation that the advance would be made in that direction. We may, therefore, hear of some interesting incidents at any moment, as the Free State forces round Kimberley have been re-enforced by a contingent from the Transvanl.

The reoccupation of Nanuw Poort by the British reopens the communication between De Aar and the southeast coast of Cape Colony. and will greatly facilitate the provisioning of the troops at the front on that side. The movement begun by Gen. Gatacra from Naauw Poort, and Gen. Freeh with his cavalry from Hanover, between Nanuw Poort and De Aar, is intended to clear the country of the Boer patrols, and will probably result in some brisk fighting around Colesberg should the Free Staters have decided to make a definite

Nothing is definitely known of the situation at Mafeking, but as there is no report of its capture, and Gen. Cronje has again assumed charge of the Boer investing force, it may be assumed that it is still holding out and fresh

vigor will be infused into the attack. The British force now actually in the field. including the Colonial levies of all kinds, is about 60,000 strong. Of these, however, quite 16,000 are neutralized in the blockaded towns. and until they are relieved and set free, the main plan of campaign is in abeyance. Meanwhile the politicians of the Afrikander Bond appear to be using all their influence to prevent the Dutch population of the Cape Colony openly declaring for the Boers. But they have been only partially successful, for large numbers of the young men have gone over and are fighting in the Boer ranks. Competent critics are saying that the real danger for the British army is not so much from the enemy in front as from those it may leave in its rear, and that in any case so large a force will be required to guard the mes of communication that fully one-third of the entire army will be engaged in that duty. The hope is that it may be possible to make a dash on Pretoria and dictate peace there, but if the intention of the Transvall Government to move the capital elsewhere is carried into effect, the war would not be nec-gasarily ended by the British occupation of

A Universalist's Criticism. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: You will kindly allow me. I am sure, to correct the unwarranted use of a theologic word in to-day's editorial, under the caption of "Last Sunday." Whatever may be said of its etymology, the popular and historic meaning of the word "agnostic" is not lack of knowledge, but lack of belief. It is Prof. Huxley's word, coined to express his own mental attitude, not to declare his want of information. He did not mean that all the other members of the Metaphysical Society had demonstrated the existence of God, and that he alone was without proofs indubitable. He meant that he was the one man of the famous company who had no fixed opinion, no settled theory, on the

A theist is one who believes in the existence of God. An atheist is one who dishelleves, An agnostic is one who neither believes nor disbelieves-who has come to no conclusion. There are three possible destinies for the

icked-endless punishment, appibilation. reformation. The agnostic, on this problem, is the man who cannot say of any possible destiny that he believes it. Knowledge or ignorance of what will be a million years hence does not fall within the province of the word. I am not an agnostic, because I have a very clear, positive and satisfactory belief.

The editorial makes the peculiar statement. if I may be further pardoned, that Universalists can only speculate about the future, "un less they rely on the dogma of some infallible revelation." If to rely on a dogma may be anything else than to speculate, permit me to beg THE SUN's effulgence on the word specu-

Finally, for my brethren who do not rely on a dogma, but who rely on reason and moral sensemust be granted the plea of not guilty to the modest enough to confess that they have not demonstrated the facts of the future, in which they have faith; but they do know the facts of mind and heart-the facts of experience and history-on which their faith is founded. If there are men in any department of the world's great work who know things and who are competent to teach, they are the men. They are not floundering in darkness and stumbling over petrified dogmas; they are leading people out of despair and denial into a great and happy confidence. W. S. CROWE. CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, Nov. 21.

The Presbyterian Church and Mr. Moody. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: Apropos of the news contained in THE SUN that the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church is about to call Dr. Morgan of London as successor to Dr. John Hall, I would like to know (and from your interest in such matters possibly you can tall! what hand Mr. Dwight L. Moody of Northfield has had in this work. It is currently reported that he has issued over one thousand letters in his efforts to effect this call and that he has further and ulterior designs in his activity. It is notorious that he suggested and engineered

the call of Dr. Chapman to the Fourth. Now, I have nothing to say against Drs. Chapman and Morgan, except that as evangelists they are unsuited as pastors, and if Mr. doody is to have his sway, soon there will be no Presbyterian Church, but an "Evangelical Alliance," with headquarters in Northfield and a branch office in Broadway, New York. What s coming over our Presbyterian Church that it cannot find men in its own body to fill its vacancies, but must call evangelists of the Northfield stripe to our best churches? NEW YORK, Nov. 20. A MEMBER

The Elevated Railroad in Battery Park. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Instead of renoving the structure as proposed, why not make it serve the public? There are paths now running parallel to the elevated which could be ploughed up and turned into grass or flower beds and the space under the railroad structure converted into a park By putting up drip pans the walk would be a shelter during a storm and a fine shady walk during the hot days of summer, thereby really making it a benefit rather than a nulsance to the public

FREDERICK RAMSETER.

The Fatal Age. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Vice-President

Hobart was just 55, the fatal age for business men as is shown by the records of the different exchanges and other mortality statistics. Lawyers and clergymen live to a much greater age, but physicians and business men as a rule die in their prime. The ex-planation is not far to seek; hurry, worry, irregular meals and lack of exercise cause many men to break down early who, with more regard to hygicale rules might have survived to be three store and ten. Let this be a warning to others.

NEW YORE, Nov. 22. CHARLES F. WINGATE.

Steam Eng. Dept., Navy Yard, New York.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: George Dowey owes the American people nothing. The debt the American people owe Dewer can never be paid. A block of houses wouldn't reduce the accre. ROBERT W. ROBING Yours truly.

As to a Certain Cure. From the Baltimore American.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

"This ham"-It was the star boarder who spoke, and his words

were listened to with breathless interest.
"This hand must have been cured by Christian

CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

Injustice Done by the Present Method of Filling Aldermante J'acancles.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Twice within the last six weeks the Board of Aldermen has been called upon to fill vacancies arising among its members—once a vacancy caused by the resignation of an Alderman. Mr. Folks, and the other through the death of Alderman Ackerman of Brooklyn. In the first case, though the Twenty-ninth district, in which the vacancy arose, is strongly Republican, and past usage would dietate that the Republican members of the Board should fill the vacancy in their ranks, a Tammany man was selected against the protest of the Republicans. a Tammany man who at the election succeeding. a few days later, was repudiated by the voters of the district and his antagonist chosen. In the other case, a more flagrant disregard of party usage was shown when on Tuesday the board elected in place of the deceased Re-publican Alderman a Democrat, defeated at the recent election for that office by 3,000 votes

in the same district. The method of filling vacancies in the Board of Aldermen and the Municipal Council is described in the charter and is one of the charter's defects. Section 24 of the charter provides that "any vacancy which may occur in the Council or the Board of Aldermen shall

provides that "any vacancy which may occur in the Council or the Board of Aldermen shall be filled by election, by either of said bodies respectively, by a majority of all the members elected thereto."

Under this arrangement Democrats are enabled to represent strong Republican districts or, rather, to misrepresent them, and the views, wishes and sentiments of the voters of these districts are totally disregarded in the matter though, estensibly, an Alderman, a local official, is presumed to represent a majority of the voters in his constituency. Nor is this the only defect as to the filling of vacancies in the Municipal Assembly which the next Legislature will be called upon to consider: The term of Councilman is four years; the term of Alderman is two years. Last year one of the Municipal Councilmen chosen in 1837 died and his place was filled temporarily by the election of a candidate favored by a majority of the Councilmen, but by a defect in the law, which until then no one seemed to have discovered, an error in the charter, no election this year was provides for, and as a consequence one of the Councilmen—his name is Mundorf—who has never been chosen by the voters, who when last a candidate for their suffrages in his district was defeated, is holding for three years the position of Municipal Councilman in total disregard of the views and wishes of the voters of the district, and getting his title of election from his Tammany associates in the Board, the representatives of other district, These changes in the charter will be brought to the attention of the next Legislature, no doubt, for correction.

New York, Nov. 22.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: The pronunciation spoken of in Mr. Parsons's letter originated on the east side of this city in a district bounded by Forty-second street on the north, Fourth avenue on the west and the East River on the east and southeast.

I once heard two girls on Second avenue conversing in the following manner: Hello, Annie, are ye woykin'?

Where you woykin'?"

"I'm woykin' down in Poyl street makin' shoyts."

However, I think English "as she is spoke in America is purer and more grammatical in America is purer and more grammatical than in a great many parts of England, particularly in the west and north of England.

If Mr. Fursons will go to Hull or Shields in the north of England he will find that his knowledge of the England he will find that his knowledge of the England is very limited. To illustrate:

Place, South Shields Lodging House with restaurant attached. Enter farmhand, barefooted, sits at same table as lodger, who has been rainting the town, whose feet are awelled owing to new boots.

Lodger—Waiter, bring me a steak and fried poratose.

statoes. Farmhand-Bring me yan tee. L.-Bring me a cup of coffee and rolls. Farminano—acup of coffee and rous.

F. H.—Bring me a cup of coffee and rous.

F. H.—Bring me yan tee.

L.—Say, John, is the bootjack in the kitchen?

Yes, sir. bring me the bootjack. H. Hring me yan tee.
-Why, Jawdy, what do you want with a

bootinek?

F. H.—Gan to bell, ye bugga; ye think I canna eat a bootinek as well as ye.

The west of England is even worse. The Eastsiders may drop their r's, but they don't drop their h's. That this will eatisty Mr. l'arsons is the wish of An American Who Dors Not Drop Hrs R's. Nov. 21.

Changes Wanted at Theatres. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A great many changes and alterations have been made in the theatres of New York city in late years. but it is my opinion that there is still room for improvement.

I call attention to the programmes, made unclean through the cheap int white gloves. These programmes consist of many rages of advertisements which we have to wade through before discovering the much sought for "Bills of the Play."

A greater tribulation than this programme to the question where shall we put our bats and grabbed as if they had a grudge against it. wraps? How much longer shall we be compelled to hold them in our laps? Besides being made uncomfortable by the bulk and weight,

made uncomfortable by the bulk and weight, our hats are often crushed by the occupants of adjacent seats passing to and fro; in addition there is danger of being wounded by hat pins. At the end of a performance, not having the aid of a mirror, and every woman knows what that means, we are compelled to adjust, or rather jam, our hats on as best we can.

The managers request and the men expect us to remove our hats; having graciously complied, let the managers in return supply us with a proper place to put these articles.

I would suggest the French mode of arrangement, which is the placing of shelves both sides of the theatre, near the door if possible, a long mirror, and a careful maid in pattendance who will assist in removing and give cheeks.

A manager providing us with such comforts as those will receive the commendation of many besides Mrs. George A. Wherlock.

Beggars in Navy Uniforms.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Several times during the past few weeks, I have been held up by men dressed in the uniform of sailors of the United States Navy, the ribbons of their caps inscribed I S. Olympia. New Orleans, &c., being, or pretending to be drunk, and begging for money to get to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. One or these individuals has accosled me at least four times and I have watched others at the same game. These men are undoubtedly impostors. Their game is successful, as the public is disposed to be generous to "Jacky" when ALBERT H. RATMOND. on a spree. 111 East TWENTT-FIFTH St., Nov. 20.

Breach of Promise Suits.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the interest on sense and of feminine dignity, the courts should ignore or reject all suits of breach of promise in which it cannot be proved that the engagement had been officially declared and sauctioned.

Was Ist Los mit Boston? Epiron or The Sun-Sir: Was ist los mit Boston? Vide the inclosed head from the Globe of that village of yesterday: "Slayed Two Women."

"And Yet-They Scored." From the Thicago Record.

The winning football team gazed proud From out their Pullman heaven; There were three ut.ofe r.bs in the crowd, Five nones leaned uneven. One less lay in a plaster abroud, And the dents in the sxulls were seven.

Their aweaters, mud from neck to belt.
No frat pins did adern,
But breasplates of their rivals' scalps
Were very meetly worn.
The muscles 'neath their blackened eyes
Were scalling like popped corn.

The half back beamed from out his splints, And rubbed his half—a! knae:

N w by the creat St. El's schost,
We see knock at em coid!" quoth he.

They Ill bear what hair ther vice left, I wot,
G'er a score so hard to see!"

The Cyclan turned his stiffened neck.
And binhed a fishe eye.
Yea, they regul man, he mused, and yet
Methodrial I heard him sigh.
They wandered off to die.

Re sighed again. And yet, he said, Less and of speech than wild, "They put us up a red intrame: Furs with it made em and To see us tail own o'es their reore— I don't think!" and he smiled.

"At d yet"—he drooped his muddy head And hid his war-scarred are— "And yet—they scored"—th team rose up, With bitter taunts and the re. But knew 'twas true! They turned away and wept. It heard their tears.

RESULTS OF EXPANSION.

President Barrows on the Changes Already

Produced by the War. President John Henry Barrows of Oberlin College has contributed an article on "Our National Thanksgiving" to the current number of the Congregationalist, in which he

says:
"At the Peace Jubilee in Chicago in October, 1808, one of the speakers declared the battle of Manila to be the greatest event in American history since Lincoin's proclamation of emancipation. Benjamin Kidd, the English writer, was present on that occasion, Some time afterward, at a banquet given to him in New York, he spoke of Dewey's victory as the chief event since Waterloo. Prof. Giddings of Columbia University at the same banquet declared it to be the leads ing historical event since the crushing defeat of the Saracens at Tours. How can we just fy such strong declarations? That victory of May 1.1808, not only helped the speedy subjection of Spain, but lifted the flag of American supre-macy at the very gates of the Far East. The smoke of that battle had hardly cleared away before we saw the shadow of the great American republic flung vast, beneficent and far over can republic flung vast, beneficent and far over the tropic isles and populous coasts of Asia. Thus, in a new and unexampled sense, America has become a world power. And the people have clearly expressed their unalterable purpose to remain such. The higher, more confident, more sapiring Americanism, utterly scornful of the pessimistic detractions of our national vigor and virtue, has accepted as di-vine providences the results of the war which no one foresaw.

national vigor and virtue, has accepted as divine providences the results of the war which no one foresaw.

"We are thankful that under able, humane, patient and far-seeing leadership America is taking her proper place among the nations. We are honorably represented in the great European capitals. At the Peace Conference America was a commanding and hereficent power! For the approaching exposition in Paris America is able to secure a larger area than France gave to any other nation, excepting Russia. This was largely due, our commissionar tells us, to the new prestige which is one of the results of the Spanish-American war. England has been drawn closer to us than ever before. An American missionary writes from Yokohama that the old English temper and habit of offensive superiority to all things American have disappeared. The American who has travelled in many lands is grateful for this change. Many American Cansuls informed our Peace Commissioners in Paris of the marvellous additional respect paid to America in all European countries, including Turkey."

TO AID RED CROSS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Funds to Be Baised for the Society Working Within the Boer Lines. A movement to aid the Red Cross work with-

in the Boer lines was started vesterday in the office of Tunis G. Bergen. 55 Liberty street. where a committee was appointed to procure subscriptions in aid of the work of aiding the sick and wounded of the South African war-Mr. Bergen is the originator of the movement. He explained at the meeting yesterday that about two weeks ago he met an Englishman who informed him that while the Red Cross Society was at work in South Africa, its operations were confined almost exclusively within the English lines. This Englishman, he said, declared that the English soldiers and Boer

declared that the English soldiers and Boer soldiers wounded within the Boer lines were without proper treatment and that the only way to reach them was to co-operate with the Netherlands Red Cross.

"The object of this meeting." said Mr. Bergen. "Is to assist the Red Cross work, especially within the Boer lines where hospital resources are few and meagre, we are informed, compared with those furnished to the English. Should sufficient funds be procured, it is also proposed to assist the families of the Boer dead and wounded. At present, however, we intend to remis all sums raised to the Netherlands Red Cross Society, which is in the field and needs all assistance possible. I spoke to Mr. Barton, brother of Miss Clara Barton, who promised to give us his assistance in the movement. We will not be a part of the Red Cross Nociety, but will aid it with the funds we are able to raise."

Resolutions embodying Mr. Bergen's views were then adopted The committee organized with John V. L. Pruyn of Albany, as Chairman, James Gustavus Whitely of Baitimore, Vice-Chairman, Tunis G. Bergen, Treasurer, and Henry H. Devos, Secretary, The other members of the committee are Stephen E. Barton, John D. Crimmins, Theodore Sutro, Augustus Van Wyck, John De Witt Warner, Edward Lauterhach, George M. Van Hoesen, John E. Praeger and Howard C. Hillegas.

Where Private Stuteville Was Shot.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. ARTIENE, Kan., Nov. 20.—Albert Stuteville of Company L. Twentieth Kaneas, living south of own, has a curiosity in his rifle carried to the town, has a curiosity in his fine carried to the Philippines. After he had discharged it at Malolos and before he took the gun from his aboulder a Filipino bullet entered the muzzle of the gun and lodged there. The Government has asked Stuteville to place the gun in the Smithsonian Institution, with an account of the incident, which he will do.

To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: Can you explain polite? For over twenty years have I deposited my oney in several banks and rarely has either of the clerks shown the least courtesy. One's b then it is flung back at you and unless one is a good catcher, more than likely it will have to be picked up off the floor. The paying tellers give one the same treatment, almost the your money out of the window. Also they are extremely unbusinesslike in sending verbal messages by one's errand boys regarding private business that should certainly not be shouted over the win-

pen both by checks received and checks paid Prohibition Vote Growing. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Prohibition vote in New York city is a decided advance over last

dows for all the world to hear. Mietakes will hap-

year, and is as follows: Supreme Court Judges-Manerrie, 677; Stetson, 634. Judge of Sessions-Manerrie, 664. City Court-Eason, 680; Hillard, 641. Surrogate-Richards, 663. Sheriff-Brooks, 708. Assembly, 741; Alderman, 746.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21. Faithful to a Lover Killed Eighty-fire

Miss Elizabeth Jones died last night on Campbell's Creek about twelve miles from Charleston, W. Va. She would have been 104 years old had she lived until January next. Her death is the ending of a romance such as is seldom found in real life. and the story of her faithfulness to the memory of her lover is one that is not often found outside of

In her early womanhood she was engaged to militia, who went out in the service of the United States in the War of 1812. He was killed on Aug. 28, 1814, in a skirmish with the British troops. This was a few days previous to the date set for his marriage with Miss Jones. She chertshed his me ory to the day of her death, and although would-be lovers came in plenty none found favor in her eyes.

Silver Republicanism Dissolving.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Boise, Idaho, Nov. 19 - Secretary of State Mars Patrie has issued a very significant letter, which he has sent to a large number of Silver Republicans throughout the State. He was elected as a Silver Republican, in a fusion with the Democrats, a cirumstance that gives the letter special significance. The ultimate idra appears to be to bring about a meeting or convention of Silver Republicans, with the view of formally dissolving the party and going back in a body to the Republican fold. It seems co tain that the great bulk of the Silver Republicans vill be back next year, as few show a disposition to ally themselves with the Democrats.

From Forest and Stream.
It was a problem how to dry out our hip rubbes boots. In the sitting room there was an open grate fire, which was covered every night with fine coal and a few shovelfuls of ashes, so that the room never became quite cold. We found that if we heated a piece of old flannel as hot as possible and stuffed it down into the foot of a boot and stood the boot in front of the fireplace it was as dry as a hone next morning. The handlest thing to keep the boot leg open is a spring steel corset rib about eighteen inches long by three-quarter inch in width

High Priestess of Christian Science. From Data and Portrait of the Rev. Mary Baker G. Eldy Personally, her very bearing suggests exceptional spiritual powers. She is slender in form, but of perfect Grecian type, with large, luminous eyes. Her example and personality have an uplifting inflamed